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# EVENING BULLETIN

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Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim  
As the swift years steal away.  
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim  
Lose fairness with every day.  
But she still is queen and hath charms to  
space  
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

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HILO, HAWAII.

## SENATOR MORGAN SPEAKS

Assures Hawaiians of the Full Privi-  
leges of American Citizens.

Tells the Story of the Friendly Interest  
of the United States in the Hawaiian  
Islands from the Beginning.

Kawaiahao church was well  
filled last night at the hour an-  
nounced for the address by Sen-  
ator John T. Morgan of Alabama  
to native Hawaiians. There were  
seats to spare only in the gallery,  
and people were standing in the  
lobby downstairs. About half the  
audience were foreigners and  
there was a sprinkling of ladies  
of different races. J. M. Poepoe  
and Henry Smith acted as ushers.

A glance over the sea of heads  
from the press table near the  
platform identified the following:  
Rev. A. Mackintosh, E. O. White,  
W. H. Wright, Robert W. Wilcox,  
Geo. C. Beckley, John Ena, Geo. P.  
Castle, S. M. Ballou, W. W. Hall,  
Jas. Lyle, Dr. Emerson, M. Louis-  
son, Prof. Alexander, Rev. Dr.  
Bishop, H. S. Austin of Hilo, Col.  
Fisher, Col. Soper, Major Mc-  
Leod, Capt. Schaefer, W. N. Arm-  
strong, T. M. Starkey, F. J. Testa,  
J. K. Kaulia, W. E. Rowell, Chas.  
Hustace Jr., J. K. Kaunamano, S. K.  
Kane, John Buckley, L. Adler,  
Mr. Meyer, S. Macy, David Haughe,  
Judge Perry, Capt. Clukey,  
J. K. Kahookano, J. J. Egan, J. A.  
Lyle, Geo. Stratemeyer, J. J. Sul-  
livan, Col. W. F. Allen, John  
Lucas, Edmund Norrie, Jas.  
Black, J. M. Vivas, Chas. Wilcox,  
Wm. Thompson, Minister J. A.  
King, Senator McCandless, E. P.  
Dole, J. A. Gilman, C. L. Hopkins,  
Geo. Kaia, Julius Asch, D. F. Thrum,  
N. Fernandez, Rev. O. H. Gulick,  
Col. de la Vergne, Dr. Rodgers, J.  
M. Webb.

A few minutes after 7:30 Sen-  
ator Morgan came up the aisle arm  
in arm with Representative J. L.  
Kaulukou and was greeted with  
hearty applause, renewed when a  
little later the distinguished vis-  
itor mounted the platform accom-  
panied by ex-Speaker D. L. Na-  
one, Mr. Kaulukou and Judge W.  
Luther Wilcox. The Senator was  
briefly introduced by Mr. Naone  
and, interpreted by Judge Wilcox,  
delivered his address. His voice  
was pitched rather low, so that  
those who understood only Eng-  
lish did not fully hear him.

Senator Morgan said: I sup-  
pose that no American Congress-  
man has ever had more important  
duties to perform or a more inter-  
esting audience than I have to-  
night in this old historical church.  
I have felt ever since coming to  
Honolulu I was in an American  
community, and as if I were in  
some part of the United States in  
which I had never been before.  
One reason why I have felt that  
home feeling which I so much  
enjoy is that this is an American  
country. This is not an Asiatic  
country, nor a European country.  
This is an American country and  
when annexation to the United  
States takes place this family of  
people will be simply coming  
home to their own. Your discov-  
ery by the great navigator of  
modern times was about the same  
time as the declaration of Ameri-  
can independence and both events  
seem to have come to the attention  
of the world contemporaneously.  
We had just completed a great  
war with our mother country, Great  
Britain, for the purpose of achiev-  
ing the liberties that belonged to us  
when we first became acquainted  
with the existence of the Sand-  
wich Islands. We were the first  
people in the world, or at least the  
first people of any modern times,  
who recognized the real merit of  
human liberty—actual, individual,  
human liberty. We had to fight  
for those liberties with less than  
three millions of people. Now  
that same family that fought for  
those liberties amounts to at least  
seventy-five millions of people.  
The reason why we have increas-  
ed so rapidly has not been that

we have in us any peculiar facul-  
ties of multiplying ourselves, but  
because we have attracted peoples  
of all nations of the earth, who  
came to us in order to enjoy the  
liberties which have made us so  
great. In the beginning of our  
government we had thirteen States  
peopled by less than three mil-  
lions. Now we have forty-five  
States and a number of territories  
fully peopled with all the rights  
of government. The several Ameri-  
can states that were under the  
rule of the Spanish crown at the  
time we achieved our independ-  
ence have all renounced their  
allegiance except Cuba, and now  
no king waves a sceptre over all  
that magnificent territory of two  
continents. The principles that  
we advocate, the fact that we are  
supporting the individual rights  
of man, have caused those other  
nations to adopt the same consti-  
tution, almost, and the same insti-  
tutions of government which have  
made us so great. When these  
principles have swept over the  
whole western continent it is not  
to be wondered at that the Ha-  
waiian Islands should have adopt-  
ed the same principles which have  
been so abundantly blessed to our  
people. You have adopted those  
principles and it makes no differ-  
ence what changes may take place  
you will still be guided by the  
same principles which you have  
enjoyed for many years under the  
example of American citizens. It  
should be the great hope of the  
Hawaiians that they shall not re-  
lapse again into the condition that  
they were in before civilization.  
We are not after the addition of  
your fifty or sixty thousand people  
to the number of our citizens. We  
do not want you for soldiers, or to  
make money out of you, or to ac-  
quire your lands and fisheries.  
We are anxious only that the free  
institutions you have shall not be  
absorbed or overrun by the bar-  
barism of Asia. Other small weak  
nations besides Hawaii have  
sought to be admitted into the  
American Union, and hitherto we  
have refused them except in the  
case of one State, the great State  
of Texas. The governments of San  
Domingo, Hayti and Honduras  
have sought annexation by their  
lawfully constituted assemblies,  
but, while it would have been of  
great commercial advantage to  
admit them, we declined because  
we thought that those countries  
were capable of sustaining gov-  
ernments themselves without the  
aid of any force that we might  
send them.

At the time of admitting Texas  
into the Union there were more  
Mexicans and Indians in that ter-  
ritory than there were Americans.  
Now, so great has been the  
growth of that splendid empire, it  
has scarcely less than 4,000,000  
of population. The people of  
other parts of the United States  
were very glad to pay whatever  
taxes were placed upon them in  
order that Texas might achieve  
her independence and become a  
member of the Union. In the  
same way the people of the United  
States are willing to take over  
the debt of your country that it  
may enjoy the privileges of free  
government. I say this to show  
that our motives are not selfish.  
About the time that your country  
came to the notice of the United  
States, Kamahameha was strug-  
gling for the crown of the ten is-  
lands of the group. The very first  
information we had about this  
people, coming from officers of  
the navy, was that the head chiefs  
of the Hawaiian Islands were  
then engaged in a project of  
making a cession of these islands  
through Vancouver to the Gov-  
ernment of Great Britain. The  
Government of the United States  
at that time, although having just  
escaped from a great war, in  
which her independence had been  
accomplished, presented an opin-  
ion to the nations of the world on  
the question of Hawaii. It stated  
that this people, although living  
in a condition of barbarism, were  
entitled to be protected from dis-  
turbance by the great nations of  
the world, and that so far as we  
were concerned we should see that  
they had their liberty.

Senator Morgan here read from  
Prof. Alexander's History the ac-

count of the first attempt at a  
cession of the islands, character-  
izing the authority as "an honest,  
true and faithful history." This  
was the first intimation we had,  
the speaker commented, of any  
trouble. There was some distress  
on the part of the chiefs about  
their ability to protect themselves,  
or on account of disturbances that  
might occur among themselves.  
They realized that they  
would not be able to hold the is-  
lands or to preserve order without  
the assistance of some strong  
government. Peoples of the same  
color and doubtless very much  
alike in other respects—although  
I believe none of them are the  
equal of the Hawaiians—have  
almost without exception come  
under the domination of Germany,  
of France, of Great Britain. We  
have not made any effort in the  
United States to acquire islands  
anywhere in the Pacific, our pol-  
icy being to allow them to govern  
themselves as long as they could,  
but we have a large traffic in the  
Pacific and cannot afford to allow  
all the trade of this ocean to go  
to other countries. For that is  
what God has given us and  
that is what we do not  
propose to abandon. There is a  
point in connection with our his-  
tory and our policy which I  
ought to explain to you distinctly.  
Our government is not so framed  
as that we can establish colonies  
as they are called. Those gov-  
ernments that are formed by  
Great Britain, by Germany, by  
France, by Portugal, by Spain,  
as well as by Asiatic countries—  
our Government has not that  
form of policy and we cannot  
pursue it. Any country in the  
United States must belong to it,  
be a part of it—not a colony, not  
a dependency, not a serfdom, but  
a part of the United States. So  
that we were not prepared to ac-  
cept Hawaii until it became a re-  
public. Our government cannot  
have within it a kingdom or a  
king, cannot be royal in any re-  
spect, it must be a republic  
throughout. We have had as  
many as four offers from the au-  
thorities of Hawaii for annexa-  
tion. We have received these ap-  
plications and acted upon them,  
but it is only since Hawaii be-  
came a republic that we have  
taken action favorable to its ad-  
mission, and we have concluded  
that, with our consent, these is-  
lands should not relapse into a  
monarchy.

Prof. Alexander's History was  
again quoted by the speaker, for  
the account of the cession in 1843  
under duress to Lord George  
Paulet, commander of the British  
Carysfort, acting for the British  
Government. You will remem-  
ber, he said, that in De-  
cember, 1842, the United States  
had recognized the independence  
of Hawaii. Three days after the  
Carysfort arrived the U. S. S.  
Boston came into the harbor. The  
captain of the Boston had in his  
pocket a declaration from that  
great American, Daniel Webster,  
which I will read to you. You  
can see from that declaration how  
the American people valued  
the liberty and independence of  
another country. We had come  
to buy it for you, we were ready  
to fight for you, we would come  
here to protect you, because you  
were republican and Christian,  
but we would never come to con-  
quer you. Now it was the pres-  
ence of the Boston in this harbor  
when Lord George Paulet took  
possession, and that declaration  
of our Secretary of State, which  
saved this country from becoming  
a British possession. The British  
Government remained in posses-  
sion of these islands for five  
months. In that time Dr. Judd  
the premier became so offended  
at the conduct of the British gov-  
ernors who were placed over  
these islands that he resigned his  
office. Here the speaker read  
from Alexander an account of  
affairs in the five months of  
British occupation and continued:  
While that was going on the Ameri-  
can officers in this port pro-  
tested, but it was all they could do  
because this people were not a  
republic, they were no kin to us,

Continued on 8th Page.

## KAUAI MURDERER CAUGHT

MARSHAL BROWN BRINGS THE ASSASSIN AND FOUR  
ACCESSORIES OVER THIS MORNING.

The Motive of the Murder Was Revenge Because Dr. Smith  
Had Ordered the Murderer's Stepmother and  
Sister to Report as Leper Suspects.

The anxiously expected steamer  
James Makee put in an appearance  
a little after 9 o'clock this morn-  
ing from Koloa where she had  
been held to await the completion  
of the coroner's inquest over the  
remains of the late Dr. Jared K.  
Smith. It needed only a glance  
at the strong force of police in  
charge of a number of prisoners  
on the lower deck to tell the crowd  
on the wharf that the murderer of  
Dr. Smith had been run to earth.  
As soon as the vessel was made  
fast the prisoners were bundled  
into hacks and sent straight to the  
Oahu prison where they will re-  
main until their trial.

Following are the names of those  
arrested:

Kapea, who did the shooting  
and is held under commitment for  
murder in the first degree.

Upapa, George Rathburn, Kaio  
and Paupau, w., held as accesso-  
ries before the fact.

Johnny, Iokepa and Pua, w.,  
held as witnesses for the Republic  
under commitment by Circuit  
Judge Hardy.

Those who returned on the Ma-  
kee with Marshal Brown were At-  
torney-General W. O. Smith, W.  
A. Kinney, who went up to repre-  
sent the government at the in-  
quest, and B. L. Marx, the stenog-  
rapher, and detective Kaapa.

It was just 10 o'clock when  
Marshal Brown arrived at the po-  
lice station, and he gave a sigh of  
relief as he motioned the reporters  
into his private sanctum and  
kindly gave the particulars of  
what he said was a long story, as  
follows:

"When we got to Koloa we had  
absolutely nothing in the shape of  
a clue and we had not even been  
informed of the Star's thumb-  
mark discovery. We found that  
Deputy Sheriff Hipa had very  
strong suspicions that the parties  
we have in custody were mixed up  
in the murder but we had nothing  
against them but suspicion, no  
proof of any kind, and we had to  
go very slowly for fear of making  
a mistake. Accompanied by the  
Portuguese luna of Dr. Smith's  
ranch the deputy sheriff had visit-  
ed Kaio's house soon after the  
murder and had questioned the  
inmates, finding them all in bed  
with one exception, that of Kapa-  
lia, who lived with the family.  
The deputy sheriff had nothing  
against Kapalia, but as he was  
conspicuous by his absence from  
the house on the night of the  
shooting, he arrested him on sus-  
picion. After a long examination  
by the Attorney-General and my-  
self we released him, as he satis-  
factorily accounted for his where-  
abouts on the night of the murder.  
"On the day following we had  
all the members of the Kaio fam-  
ily before us and submitted them  
to a searching examination but  
nothing was developed and they  
all swore that everybody except  
Kapalia was at home on the night  
of the murder and that no one had  
left the house that evening. We  
were satisfied that some of the  
witnesses knew something about  
the murder but we could not break  
down their stories. This was the  
state of affairs when W. A. Kin-  
ney and Judge Carter came over.  
Mr. Kinney brought authority to  
take charge of the case for the  
government and he was soon in  
possession of all that we could tell

him. I desire to state that the  
whole credit of discovering the  
real murderer and bringing to  
light all the particulars of this  
affair is entirely due to the efforts  
of W. A. Kinney. He and he  
alone is entitled to the credit of  
bringing Dr. Smith's murderers  
to justice.

"But to proceed. Mr. Kinney  
agreed with us that our suspi-  
cions were cast in the right di-  
rection and had the whole Kaio  
family brought before him at  
once. Each member of the family  
was examined over and over  
again privately and their testi-  
mony taken down by Mr. Marx on  
a typewriter. Over and over  
again the witnesses were cross-  
examined by Mr. Kinney on their  
own testimony and that of the  
others, and little by little did  
his skillful questioning get  
one of them, a younger son named  
Johnny, tangled up, until finally  
he confessed that two of his  
brothers had been out of the house  
on the night of the murder and  
had only just returned and jump-  
ed into bed when Deputy Sheriff  
Hipa visited the house. Having  
got the entering wedge Mr. Kin-  
ney made short work of it and  
soon had the whole story of the  
murder."

### THE MURDERER'S FAMILY.

"About a mile and a half or two  
miles from Dr. Smith's resi-  
dence," continued the Marshal,  
"is the house of Kaio, a half  
Malay, who lives with a woman  
named Paupau, although he is  
not married to her. His children  
by a former wife are Kapea, a boy  
about 20; Iokepa, another boy  
about 18; Johnny, about 16, and  
Pua, a girl of about 13. Kaio, the  
head of the house, is reputed to  
be wealthy. He has cattle and  
horses and is a sort of cowboy.  
Adjoining the house is a large  
corral for horses and cattle. If  
Deputy-Sheriff Hipa had exam-  
ined that corral when he visited the  
house on the night of the murder  
he would have found two panting  
and hard-ridden horses which  
would have made our work easy,  
but he did not. Hipa's suspi-  
cions against this family arose  
from the fact that Dr. Smith in

Continued on 5th Page.

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